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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1838.

No. 901.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig Members of the Legislature of Maine, will meet at the State House in Augusta on Thursday the first day of March next at 7 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the subject of a National Convention for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the next President and also to nominate a Candidate for Governor for this State for the coming political year.

Augusta, Feb. 21, 1838.

THE SMALL BILL LAW.

If the small bills of the Massachusetts Banks are forced home, they cannot redeem them. Already they are tottering. Send home the half a million of their bills now in circulation here, and they must go by the board. They want to keep that half million here, and furnish us half a million more.

What a precious commentary on the expediency of the existing law, and the wisdom of the Van Buren legislature to which we owe it! And this too in the Age, the official organ of the party, a paper which advocated the passage of the present ridiculous and mischievous law, and now opposes its repeal!

The law forbids our own banks to issue small bills. The consequence is, as the Age now says, and every man of sense foresees that it would be, that foreign banks have sent into the State their small bills to the amount of half a million of dollars to fill up the vacuum created by the withdrawal of those of our own banks. By that law the people are made to pay a profit of thirty thousand dollars a year to foreign banks, which, without the law, would be paid to our own institutions. And what is worst of all, these foreign—these "Massachusetts banks," according to the Age, being, when the people of this State hold half a million of depreciated perhaps valueless paper, forced upon them by the operation of this law. And yet the Age is opposed to the repeal!

We are told that the repeal is not demanded by the people, that the law is popular. Popular, forsooth! The act forbids under severe penalties the introduction of small bills from other States, yet here they are to the enormous amount of half a million of dollars. Who brought them here? Who has paid the penalty of introducing them? A popular law will be obeyed; its violation will be punished, yet this law is daily violated, but no one has heard of punishment for its violation. Where is the prosecuting officer who has ever thought it expedient to test the popularity or validity of this act, by attempting to convict for a breach of its provisions? The law forbids too, the paying or receiving small bills. And yet, throughout the whole State, they are constantly and openly paid and received, without any prosecution, or fear of prosecution. Three quarters of the business transactions of the community are carried on by means of small bills.

Why then is not this law, which confessedly has failed to produce the good expected by its framers, and which is inoperative save for evil, repealed at once? Because the furious majority of the Senate are willing to sacrifice the public good to party interest or party pride. They confess the uselessness of the act by the vote to suspend its operation, but will not vote for its repeal, because that is a whig measure. They see and know that they must take the "back track," but hope by the slowness of their retrograde motion to conceal the fact that they are retreating, that, when forced back to their starting point, they may with their habitual effrontery, swear they have always occupied the same ground. Now, as it is evident to every man of common intelligence, that the party must relinquish all its financial doctrines for the last eight years, and confess all its experiments on the currency to be a mere succession of blunders, we would humbly suggest to the Sachems of the tribe, whether it would not be better for them to make a clean breast of it, to cover as much ground as possible at a single bound.

Let us cover by one leap, the position they occupied, when Gen. Jackson came into power to wipe out for all, that their first step was to take and all their subsequent movements were a series of blunders to cover it. Such a course would be more manly, and no think, less painful, than the one they are now adopting.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR, CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. Jacobus County Samuel Moody, Libson, County Attorney Moses Shaw, Register of Probate.

Magistrate. Thos. Swan, Va. Jboro', Clerk of Court, J. J. Evers, Register of Probate. **Clerk of Court.** Thos. Clark, Parin, Clerk of Court, Peter C. Virgin, Ransomford, County Attorney. **Sherrif.** Thos. J. Copeland, Norridgewock, Sherrif.

Penitentiary. Jas. Adams, Freder. Clerk of Court, William H. McCullis, County Attorney.

ARMED AND BURGLAR. A Barn, the property of Geo. C. of Orono, was burnt on Saturday evening. Several cows and sheep were destroyed by the flames. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fact, that during the fire a store in the vicinity belonging to Mr. Bryant was broken open, and a trunk containing \$500 and valuable papers stolen therefrom, is a strong indication.

THE STATE PRISON. To which our attention is called, is the fact, that the State Prison, which was burned on Saturday evening, was broken open, and a trunk containing \$500 and valuable papers stolen therefrom, is a strong indication.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, in the manner of its proceedings upon the Resolutions of Instruction, has set an example which we should be pleased to see followed by the branches of other Legislatures, who may be temporarily placed in a situation similar to that of the Pennsylvania Senate.

In that Senate there was a decided Whig majority while in the House there is a small administration majority. Notwithstanding the administration majority in the House, the instructing resolutions upon the sub-treasury question, passed that body by a majority of two, but transmitted at the same time with qualifying clauses, and an exceedingly obnoxious preamble or addition, expressing undiminished confidence in the President and the Delegation, and recommending a separation of the Government from all Banks.

It was confidently expected that the Senate would strike out all the offensive portions of the resolutions and return nothing to the House but the instructing clause. But the Senate had no idea of hazarding the passage of the resolutions by such a curtailment, when in their encumbered state they were passed by so small a majority. They were unwilling to subject themselves to the reproaches which would be deservedly cast upon that body for preventing the passage of resolutions which were called for by the people, by an ill-timed contention for a party principle, of itself entirely inconsequential. They therefore voted for the whole, and immediately proceeded to the adoption of a preamble and another set of resolutions, explaining their meaning and the reason of these votes. These declare, that in the recommendation, for which they had voted, to separate the Government from the Banks, they mean only to recommend the prevention of any corrupt interference of the officers of the Government with the Banks, for political purposes, such as was attempted by Gen. Jackson with the Branch Bank of New Hampshire.

With regard to their vote expressive of their confidence in Martin Van Buren and the Pennsylvania Delegation, they declare it to be the language of common courtesy, merely, towards public functionaries, that their opposition is decided to all the leading measures of Van Buren's administration, and their only confidence in the Pennsylvania Delegation is, that they may have the grace to obey their instructions.

The following is one of the resolutions, and by it, our readers may judge of the character of the series.

As we said before, we consider this course a wise and salutary one, and trust that the example may not be lost upon those, who may be placed in a situation to profit by it.

Resolved, that the Senate has not considered it proper to differ from the House in the expression of courtesy toward the President of the United States, with which it has chosen to associate mainly and dignified condemnation of almost the only measure of government of vital importance which he has recommended. Such expressions of courtesy to the conventional politeness of the age justify in one individual toward another individual, who, at the same time, condemns his conduct in the strongest terms, and they may not be unbecoming in one branch of our Government toward another, even although associated with the severest condemnation. The severity, perhaps, may be considered heightened by the terms of politeness in which it is conveyed.

In so far as the expression of confidence in Martin Van Buren may rest on the conviction of the House, that he will persevere in the odious measure already so universally unpopular, although the Senate may hope that the confidence of the House is not misplaced, the perseverance of the President in this dangerous measure, after so many evidences of popular displeasure it has received, leave to the Senate and the House, but little ground of rational belief, that he will abandon a project as iniquitous and subversive of all good government; and should it be made to appear that the apprehensions of the Senate are too well founded, we have to assure the House and the people, that the Senate will concur with them in denouncing their terms similar to those employed by our associates toward the despot who then ruled the nation, that a ruler "whose character is thus marked by every act that may define a tyrant, is unfit to govern a free people."

We extract the following sketch of Mr. Clay's speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, from the correspondence of the Atlas. We hope soon to be able to lay the whole speech before our readers.

CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL. At an early hour, the Senate chamber, galleries and all, was completely filled by an audience assembled to hear Clay's speech. The ladies indeed, took possession of the entire floor, but they were finally driven back into the ante-room, which they completely filled up, so as to prevent all access in that direction.

Clay undertook to maintain and prove the five following points, viz: First, that it was the deliberate purpose and design of the late President, from the very beginning of his administration, to establish a Government Bank, a Treasury Bank, to be administered and controlled by the Executive.

To make out this point, he relied upon extracts from the 1st, 2d and 3d annual messages of the late President, in which the idea of such a bank was successively brought forward, and recommended to the consideration of Congress, and also upon extracts from the celebrated veto message, in which Congress was severely rebuked for not having acted upon these suggestions.

Second, that with a view to the establishment of such a Treasury bank, and for that end and aim, it was resolved to overthrow the whole banking system of the United States as it then existed, beginning with the U. S. Bank, and ending with the State Banks.

Third, that this attack was first confined, out of policy, to the United States Bank; but after the overthrow of that institution, it was immediately directed and prosecuted against the State Banks.

To prove his allusion to the State banks, Clay cited the message of Dec. 1834, in which the idea of a divorce between government and banks, was first broached, the message of Dec. 1835, in which was declared a most corrupt monopoly for it was thus that the banks were denominated; the message of 1836, which first brought forward the idea of a constitutional currency composed wholly of the precious metals, and the Farewell Address, in which the late president's hostility to all banks is openly and fully avowed. As an additional argument, the Speech Circular was cited, as having been issued with the very design to weaken and cripple the banks, it not for the purpose of compelling them to stop specie payments, and thus ensuring their overthrow.

Fourth, That the present administration, according to acknowledgements of the highest authority, has succeeded to the principles, plans and policy of the preceding administration, and stands solemnly pledged to prosecute and complete the same.

To establish this proposition, Clay replied upon Van Buren's letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, in which he spoke of himself as the instrument selected to carry out the plans of the party and declared his determination to "walk generally in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson, and upon his inaugural address, in which he expressed similar sentiments. His refusal to repeal the Treasury Circular, notwithstanding the representations made of its pernicious effects, was much dwelt upon as a proof, that he was determined to perfect what Jackson had begun.

As proof to the same point, Clay commented at length upon the recommendation, at the extra session, of a bankrupt law for the banks, which recommendation, if adopted, must have wound them up at once; upon the Treasury Note bill of the last session, designed to accustom the people to a government paper money, upon the bill lately reported, making highly penal the issue of the paper of the old U. S. Bank, which was a blow aimed at seven millions of the best bank paper in the country, upon the daily denunciations of the party orators and the party press against the banks, that loud and continual howl, kept up from one end of the Union to the other, and finally upon the demand for specie payment of government dues whereby specie was constantly kept at a premium, and the banks greatly embarrassed in their attempts to redeem.

Fifthly, That the present Sub-Treasury Bill was intended to carry out these plans, to redeem these pledges, and to establish, on the ruins of the existing banking system, a bank founded on the credit and revenues of the Government and controlled by the executive.

Upon this point he made a very ingenious and convincing argument, proving very conclusively that the Treasurer's checks upon the Sub-Treasury, would, if the system were adopted, become the paper circulating medium of the country, and that in the natural course of things, and according to all the experience of history, the Sub-Treasury would assume all the other qualities of banks.

Having thus disposed of his own propositions, he then addressed himself to a reply to Calhoun. I will endeavor to give you a sketch of this part of his speech to-morrow. Suffice it to say, now, that he commenced with a most keen and cutting exposure of the conduct of Calhoun in denouncing the Whigs, and going over to those whom he himself had christened as the "spoils party," and he made a most successful reply to the constitutional paradoxes, and anti-bank sophisms of which Calhoun's speech was composed.

It was a great pity, however, that he did not take two days for his speech. He spoke upwards of five hours, and before he had finished he was completely exhausted. After he had done, Calhoun rose, and said that he had but one remark to make. The Senator from Kentucky had misstated and misrepresented his argument throughout, and as to what there was of a more personal character in his speech, he should take his own good leisure to reply, and when he had done so, there should nothing remain unpaid between himself and that Senator.

Clay, in rejoinder, said, that whether or not he had misstated or misrepresented the Senator's argument, he would leave to be determined by a more impartial tribunal, than the judgment of that Senator himself. He would appeal to the speech of that Senator and to those who heard it. For the rest, that Senator if he owed anything, could not be more willing to pay, than he was to receive payment. He sought an encounter with no man; he did not avoid one with the Senator from South Carolina.

Calhoun said, since the Senator had appealed to the debt, he also would appeal, on the point whether under the present circumstances, he could have said less than he had done.

As Clay's attack upon Calhoun, with all its severity, consisted merely in a simple statement of facts, Calhoun will find great difficulty in repelling it. For all his talk, it is very doubtful whether he will attempt to do so. Buchanan too talked the other day very heroically, about his anxiety to pay his debts in ready money, but when the time came that he ought to have repaid, he was not in his seat! Calhoun perhaps will imitate this discreet example.

MAINE LEGISLATURE IN SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 23

Orders, petitions, and reports disposed of in concurrence.

The resolve in favor of Parsonsfield Seminary was taken up, and Mr. Woodbury moved it be indefinitely postponed, which question was ordered to be decided by yeas and nays. Some debate arose on the postponement. It was contended in favor of the resolve, that this Seminary was established particularly for the instruction of teachers of both sexes, that it had always maintained a high character, and been judiciously managed; that board had been kept at a low price, in order to afford advantages to the poorer classes, that teachers were constantly there from all parts of the State, that the number of students had become so large that they could not be accommodated in the present buildings, and it was necessary to erect others, that the institution was now in debt, and could not proceed without some assistance.

On the other side, it was argued that this Seminary had already received \$2000 from the State, but the main reason assigned was the exhausted condition of the State Treasury. Mr. Belch moved to amend so as to give the Seminary \$200 for this year, instead of \$200 a year for five years adopted.

The question was then taken and decided as follows on the indefinite postponement. Yeas, 12 Nays, 10.

Read once and to-morrow assigned bill additional to the Bangor Insurance Company. Passed to be enacted; bill fixing the standard weight of Rye Flour and Mangel Wartsel, to prevent the destruction of pickled in Rye Flour, to issue State Maine Patent Spiral Vent Water Wheel Company; resolve in favor of the Bangor and Penobscot Railroad.

Mezra, Dumont, Pelobier, Prince, Ham, and Steward were appointed committees of investigation in pursuance of Mr. Dumont's order. Mr. Dumont called up the bill fixing the salaries of County Attorneys, and moved that it be referred to the next Legislature, and on motion of Mr. Boutelle, the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative yeas 14 nays 7.

IN THE HOUSE.

Friday, Feb. 24

On motion of Mr. Boies, a call of the House was made, and 124 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Norton, the vote ordering the printing of 5000 additional copies of Dr. Jackson's second Geological Survey of Maine, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the Resolve authorizing a temporary loan in behalf of the State, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, in the course of which Messrs. Hamlin and Delesdernier opposed the Resolve, and Mr. Fox supported it, and Mr. Delesdernier offered an amendment to the Resolve and amendments were read on the table.

Mr. Vose, from the joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the currency, made a report, which was laid on the table and 1000 copies ordered to be printed, 79 to 46.

The House concurred in re-adopting the vote enacting a bill to annex Vinalhaven to Wadsworth County, and in recommending it with instructions.

Notice ordered on petition of S. Dennison et al. E. Little et al., C. Stetson et al. for a charter for a canal from Lewiston to Freeport, via Wadsworth et al. Ruel Withers et al. for a railroad from Bangor to New Hampshire line.

Report of C. H. Long on a reconnaissance for a railroad from Portland to Bangor, referred to the next Legislature.

Leave to withdraw granted on a number of petitions relative to the term of Judicial offices.

On motion of Mr. Marble of Poland, the meeting house bill was taken up. The amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

Mr. Appleton of Portland, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

This motion was advocated by Messrs. Appleton, Prescott, Tenney, and Farr, and opposed by Messrs. Levensaler, Hamlin, and Gardiner.

Mr. Dana of Perry, offered an amendment, providing that the bill should not apply to meeting houses owned by religious societies negatively.

GENERAL JACKSON. By an express mail letter received today, from Nashville, we have the painful intelligence that General Jackson has been again visited with hemorrhage of the lungs, and that great apprehension was entertained for the issue of this second attack.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

February, 21st. Five per cent Treasury Notes have already fallen below Bank paper, sales having been made yesterday at 97 7/8, and as they are issued faster than they are required in meet Customs House Bonds, it is probable they will further decline, when many of them will be taken up for investment. In Stocks generally there is little variation to notice, the premium, 2 1/2 was offered at the Board, for specie & asked for gold and Mexican dollars. There was a sale of 55,000 Mexican dollars on Monday at 103, but this could not be obtained yesterday. The premium is not so plenty as it was a few weeks back, and the discount has fallen from 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent within a few days.

Davy Crockett had a wonderful memory, for which Col. A. whom he once ran against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof.

"When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A. "not being able to speak very well extempore, or rather not at all, I wrote out a speech with great care and committed it to memory. I delivered it at three several meetings and was a good deal gratified in believing it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth, which was a very numerous one, Crockett proposed that he should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and to my utter amazement recited every word of my speech, only changing, very slightly, a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone, stolen used up, and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal was chuckling and laughing as if he had done the cleverest thing in the world."

NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WEST & GREENLY, is this day by mutual consent dissolved, and the subscriber is duly authorized to settle up the affairs of the firm.

November 10, 1837. HENRY N. WEST.

GOLD LEAF, JUST received and for sale by WHITTIER & GUILD, Druggists, Exchange street.

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING. There will be a meeting of the Bangor Temperance Association, in the Rev. Mr. Pomroy's Vestry, next TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock at which time the annual Report of the Prudential Committee will be presented, and the officers for the year chosen.

In the evening an Address by the Rev. Mr. Pomroy, will be delivered in the Meeting House, services to commence at 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. STACKPOLE, Secretary. Bangor, Feb. 24, 1838.

THANKSGIVING SERMON. KNOWLEDGE Liberty, Religion, a discourse delivered on the day of the Annual Thanksgiving, Nov. 30, 1837 just published and sold by SMITH & PENNO.

SHAD TWINE. 60 DOZ English Shad Twine for sale by JOSEPH BRYAN.

SALT. 50 BAGS fine Salt, for sale by JOSEPH BRYAN.

TO TEAMSTERS. The subscribers will pay cash for hauling about 100 cords of dry hard wood. The wood is about 3 miles from the city and well situated for hauling.

WHITTIER & GUILD.

STILLWATER BRIDGE. The Stockholders in the Stillwater Bridge are notified that the annual meeting will be held at the office of Jonas Cuming, in Bangor, on MONDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers, and to see what the stockholders will do with the bridge, in consequence of the structure of a friendless church, &c., &c., and to settle such other business as may be brought before them.

WATER WHEEL COMPANY. The Water Wheel Company, resolve in favor of the Bangor and Penobscot Railroad.

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WART WAR!

Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the MATCHLESS SANATIVE? Let the public answer.

1. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Crockett, and afterwards acknowledge the public answer?

2. What medicine HAS cured, 18 curing and CANNOT cure 1 Let Facts answer.

3. What kind of applications are most STONED and CLUBBED? Let Facts answer.

4. Why are physicians constantly PEELING medicines? Let their Day Book answer.

5. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster who had bought a vial of the Sanative for the use of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer.

6. The recent experiment which Dr. Adams made with the MATCHLESS SANATIVE, in giving a large dose of it to a dog without killing him, & early reports that the Sanative was made to CURF and not to KILL!

7. Why do some physicians SPOIL IT? They which they use in their daily practice. Answer.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston now using the Sanative, without letting the attending physician know of it? The recovery of his HEALTH will show.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade people to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer, they know, it should be sold in every town in America, they would rather be obliged to re-print SOME OTHER BUSINESS or the STARVE.

10. Why will the MATCHLESS SANATIVE soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why do some physicians (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GUYOT (of Germany) is for sale wholesale and retail, in Boston by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discovery.

Also for sale by EBEN R. TRASK, Bangor, and EDW. H. BURK, Brewer, and most of the towns in America.

[?] In places where there are no Agents the Postmaster or any other person who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

Agents are requested to have the above in their list of 8 or 10 times, (inserted in the papers published in their towns.

CLEAR AND MESS PORK. 50 BBL'S Clear and Mess Pork, of superior quality, for sale low by PILLSBURY & SANDFORD, Com. Merchants & Auctioneers 45 West Market Place, Bangor, Feb. 22, 1838.

RAISINS. 200 BOXES Bunch Raisins, for sale by PILLSBURY & SANDFORD, Com. Merchants.

BOARDS. 300 M. Boards at the S. East Mill at Franklin, for sale by JOSEPH BRYAN, Bangor, Feb. 22, 1838.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. The high decked schooner FALCON, now at Franklin, 87 tons well found, and well calculated for a fishing vessel or Southern coasting, will be sold cheap or exchanged for a larger vessel and the difference paid. Apply to Bangor, Feb. 22, 1838. JOSEPH BRYAN.

REED & HATCH. ARE selling the remainder of their Merinos, Flannels and many other desirable winter goods, at reduced prices. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere at 35 Main street.

DR. JEWETT, SURGEON DENTIST. HAS returned will be found a his former office over the store of Pillsbury & Sandford.

SALT, TEA AND COFFEE. 500 BUSH Salt, Martin's Salt (a superior article) being balance of salt Palestine's cargo. 20 half chests Souchong Tea, 20 bags Coffee. PILLSBURY & SANDFORD, Com. Merchants.

FOUND SETTS. OF Walpole's Library, Republic of Letters—Penny Magazine, Saturday Magazine and Franklin Library, for sale by E. F. DUREN.

NOTICE. THE gentleman that took a letter from the Lafayette Coffee House, Salem Mass. directed to the subscriber, some time in January last, will cozier a favor by leaving it at the post office.

Bangor, Feb. 20, 1838. SAM'L H. DALE.

D. HILL & SON. HAVE on hand, lately received from Boston, 1 case Ladies Fur Lined Water Proof Shoes, a very warm and genteel article, well adapted to the season.

Also ladies and gents Carpet Morocco Rubber Over Shoes gentlemen's Fur Lined Leather Over Shoes, &c. &c. at 32 Main Street. Bangor, Feb. 20, 1838.

CORN. 500 BUSHELS PRIME Yellow Maryland Corn, just received and for sale by FREDERICK LAMBERT, No. 3 Smith's Block.

VICTORIA VESTINGS. rec'd at 66 Main street.

ANOTHER LOT. OF Stocks, Suspensors, Dirckies, Bonnets and Hats, rec'd by REED & HATCH, No. 35 Main Street.

GREAT BARGAINS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL REED & HATCH have on hand a large and extensive assortment of the following goods, viz:

Worsted Goods, Assortment 6g and plain English and French 5 4 and 6 Merinos, 6g and plain Victoria, Ratons and Cambrics & Laces. Sup. blue, black, brown, olive and green Broadcloths, a great variety of quality, drab brown, mixed black and fancy Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Peterbams and Satinets, a great variety. SHAWLS, 1 4 5 4, 7-8, and 5 5 Merinos, &c. &c. 8-7 Highland, Victoria's and Raw Silk.

Prints—A great variety of English, French and American, from 6g to 37c. Furniture Patch, low price and fine.

SILKS of every kind, shade and quality. Melins, Cambrics, Laces and Lawns, Table Cloths of every description, damask, cold and brown.

The largest assortment of Fancy Hdk's, Handkerchiefs in the city, worsted and lamb's wool Drawers and Shirts.

Sheeting, Blacked and brown Long Cloths, Batting and Wadding, &c. &c. a large assortment of other fancy and staple Goods, established by Purchasers will find it an object to call at 36 Main street.

HAY FOR SALE. THE Hay has been taken a barn in the woods of the Ham and Street Church, where it will grow and keep constantly on hand & ready for sale, by wholesale and retail.

Apply to HENRY M. DAGGOST, No. 35 Main Street, Bangor, Feb. 20, 1838.

WATER WHEEL COMPANY. The Water Wheel Company, resolve in favor of the Bangor and Penobscot Railroad.

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